

PROF. PECK ASKED TO RESIGN

RE MI MONT WITH BREACH OF PROMISE CASE UNTRIED.

Hints that the Trustees' Committee on Education Tried It Overnight and Failed Against Him—If They Put Him Out He'll Sue—He's Doctor of Laws.

A series of letters alleged to have been written by Prof. Harry Thurston Peck of Columbia University to a stenographer named Esther Quinn, in which the writer expressed enthusiastic affection for Miss Quinn, was published on June 2, together with the announcement that the stenographer was suing the professor for \$50,000 for breach of promise to marry.

The committee on education of the trustees of Columbia College met on the following day and on midnight of June 3 President Butler of Columbia University wrote to Prof. Peck that the committee on education had directed him to ask Prof. Peck to resign as Anthon professor of the Latin language and literature. On June 8, according to Prof. Peck, President Butler sailed for Europe, and it was not until the next day that his letter in regard to the resignation was forwarded to Prof. Peck by the Rev. Edward B. Coe, together with a short note. Immediately upon receipt of this Prof. Peck wrote to Dr. Coe asking the committee to give him reasons why he should resign. According to Prof. Peck he received eleven days after a repetition of an "expression of opinion based upon facts or charges which were withheld from him." Only that and nothing more. So yesterday the professor wrote to the committee that he respectfully refused to resign.

This march of events was narrated by the professor yesterday, and he is now waiting to see what the committee will do. If he is forced out he says he will start a legal battle for reinstatement that will take all of two years to reach a decision.

Some of his letter sent yesterday is as follows:

The Rev. Edward B. Coe, Chairman of the Committee on Education, Trustees of Columbia College:

A short note from you received on the 28th inst. contained a copy of a request to resign from President Butler. I am sorry that I tender my resignation as Anthon professor of the Latin language and literature in Columbia University, this resignation to take effect on the 30th of June.

I wrote you on June 10 saying that I could not intelligently answer your letter or his unless some reason were given for a request which was not only unexpected but arbitrary to the usages of the university. After waiting for eleven days you wrote me June 21 wholly evading a very natural question. I regret that subsequently you have made no answer to the question contained in my letter of June 10, but merely repeat an expression of opinion based upon facts or charges which you withheld from me. If there exist any charges of incompetency as an instructor or of neglect of duty it would seem to be only fair that you inform me of them and give me an opportunity to reply to them before your committee. This I think is nothing but elementary justice, especially in the case of one who has served the university so long.

The date of Mr. Butler's request that I resign might lead to the inference that you were moved by a scandalous article which appeared in a morning paper of June 6, but I can scarcely believe this to be the case. Any charge whatsoever deserves more than thirty-six hours consideration before taking action that is unbecomingly in haste. It is obviously unjust to ask me to resign at a time when to do so would be practically a confession of wrongdoing and would strongly prejudice the suit which has been brought against me, and also the libel suits which are now pending vigorously against the newspaper in question and against others which copied its statements. Under the circumstances I must respectfully refuse to offer my resignation, the more so as I am entirely confident that my name will soon be cleared in a court of law, the hearing of the case having been set down for October 3. Yours truly,

HARRY THURSTON PECK.

The members of the committee on education, which is a branch committee of the college trustees, besides Dr. Coe and President Butler, are Dr. Marvin R. Vincent, Dr. Timothy Cheesman, Benjamin B. Lawrence and George L. Rives. "This committee is a sub-committee," said the professor yesterday, "a small part of the entire board of trustees that has the appointing power according to the old charter to which the college still holds, and the question now arises, has this committee a right to act for the whole body? This is the question I shall fight out if I am forced to resign, and it is a complicated constitutional matter. Can the whole body of trustees delegate functions to a small committee? I don't know and they won't tell me. In the second place, can an educational corporation summarily dismiss a professor? In the city school system there are two causes for dismissing a teacher, immorality and ineffectiveness, and there must also be a trial. My appointment reads for life or at the pleasure of the trustees, and it does not seem to me that their committee can represent the whole body of the trustees, especially at a meeting at which all the members of the committee are not present, as I understand was the case on June 2."

The original request for resignation, said the professor, simply said that it would be for the "best interests of the university."

President Butler is still in Europe and the trustees are so widely scattered that it is unlikely that the whole body can hold a meeting before the month set for trial of the breach of promise case. "If they had suspended me until the case is tried," said he, "I would say by all means suspend me, but now if I am forced out I shall make every attempt to recover legally my salary for the coming fourteen years, or as long as an insurance company thinks I am good for."

Harry Thurston Peck was graduated from Columbia in 1881. In 1882 he was made a tutor in the college department, and a professor in 1888. In 1904 the Anthon professorship, named after the famous professor of Latin at Columbia, was founded, and since then Prof. Peck has occupied the chair. Six years ago his university gave him the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

MAINE INDORSES TAFT.

Republicans Approve Tariff Law and Income Tax.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 29.—Bert M. Fernald of West Poland was renominated for Governor and Charles P. Hatch of Augusta was renominated for State Auditor in the Republican State convention which was held here to-day.

Both of the nominations were made by acclamation.

In accepting the nomination Gov. Fernald defended his administration from the attacks which have been made against it by the Democracy.

The platform adopted by the convention says in part:

"The Republicans of Maine indorse the administration of President Taft as wise, progressive and safe, and commend it for continuing energetically and efficiently the wise and necessary policies of President Roosevelt's administration."

"We commend the present Congress of the United States, under Republican control in both branches, for the industry and success in interpreting into law the purposes of the party as expressed in the last national convention. The reasonable regulation of interstate railroad evils, the conservation of the natural resources, the establishment of postal savings banks and the adjustment of tariff duties to new conditions of industrial and commercial life have presented serious questions of great national importance, which the Republican Administration and Congress have decided wisely and for the advantage of the people of the nation."

"The tariff question has been adjusted by legislation which in its broad and general features, as is being shown by its practical application, meets to an eminent degree the expectations of the American people by the provisions for such further scientific investigations as may be needed in details of future adjustments. And we condemn the efforts of the Democratic party to precipitate another general revision, and the consequent disturbance of business conditions."

"We favor the ratification by the next Legislature of the amendment to the Federal Constitution as proposed by Congress relative to an income tax."

"We stand squarely and emphatically in favor of prohibition and for the vigorous and honest enforcement of the prohibitory laws."

"We urge upon our Legislature the enactment of such direct primary and other laws as may properly regulate the conduct of all caucuses to secure the honest and free expression of the proper voters therein."

BOY DROWNS IN PARK LAKE.

Policeman Swims Hard to Get Him.

Nervous Crowd Merely Yells.

A boy sitting on the bank of Harlem Mere in Central Park just after sunset last night got so interested in his fish line that he slipped off into the water. There were a lot of persons near him and every one shouted that something ought to be done. Meanwhile the boy, Sydney Broom of 156 East 113th street, was carried in an eddy toward the center of the lake.

Policeman Edward Crosby was down at 11th avenue and 10th street when he heard the yelling. He got to the bank in a hurry and saw the boy's head going down. Crosby threw his helmet to the ground and waded in. The bottom of the lake has holes and sudden depths. The policeman had to swim most of the twenty yards or so to the place where Sydney was bobbing up and down.

Crosby saw the boy sink just before he reached him. A dive in ten feet of water brought the two in contact and they came up together. Crosby's uniform was getting heavy and he was out of breath. He helped for help.

A man in a flat bottomed boat sculled over to him, received the unconscious boy and helped the policeman to climb in. Crosby kept his senses, but his lungs had taken in a lot of water. The boy didn't move.

On the bank Dr. Fowler worked over the boy and the policeman. They were carried up the steep hill to McGowan's Park Tavern. The boy didn't respond to treatment and was taken to Flower Hospital. He died there.

Crosby was all right before long, but he couldn't go back on duty.

FAKE PICTURES IN PARIS TOO.

"Turners," "Corots" and "Manets" at \$1 Each as Sale of Embellished Goods.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, June 29.—A sale of the chattels of Edmond Duez, formerly liquidator of the property of the Catholic congregation, who was arrested on the charge of embezzling more than \$1,000,000 worth of property belonging to the Church, took place to-day at the Hotel Drouot.

The sale drew a large crowd. A number of pictures signed Turner, Corot and Manet sold for a dollar each, being nothing but fakes.

BOOTHBLACK LICENSE GRAFT.

Mayor Will Seek to Cut Off This Revenue of Politicians.

Mayor Gaynor intimated yesterday at a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission that one of the next matters he intends to take up is the trading of politicians in licenses issued for boothblack stands. It was while F. V. S. Oliver, chief of the license bureau, was before the commission that the Mayor casually asked, "Who licenses the boothblacks of this city?"

Mr. Oliver, who is well aware of the traffic in these licenses and who has sought legislation giving him greater power over the stands, replied that he issued the licenses on the recommendation of the Aldermen of each district.

COHEN RATE TWICE COHALAN'S

CLERK PUTS \$35,000 CLAIM UP TO MAYOR GAYNOR.

Curtin Wants to Be Sure That Passing It Is His Job—Gaynor to Make Sure—Prendergast Says Cohen Really Helped City, While Cohalan Did Not.

James T. Curtin, the clerk in the Mayor's office authorized by the Charter to sign all Comptroller's warrants and who signed the Cohalan warrant for \$48,000 in the last days of the McClellan administration, brought to the Mayor's attention yesterday the Comptroller's warrant for \$35,000 in favor of former Justice William M. Cohen, who, like Cohalan, was special counsel in several franchise tax cases.

Curtin informed the Mayor that in view of all that had been said about the Cohalan warrant he did not wish to sign a similar warrant without express authorization. The Mayor replied that Curtin had nothing to do with the amount or merits of the claim; that the auditing of claims belonged exclusively to the Comptroller; that the Comptroller's audit bound all other city officials and that Curtin had only the formal part of countersigning the warrant, provided the warrant was made out in due form.

"Yes, your Honor," said Curtin, "that may be true; but you know what was said about my signing the Cohalan warrant, and I hope you will tell me what to do with this one. I want also to point out that this present bill is for a much larger amount proportionately than the Cohalan bill was. The Cohalan bill was for \$50 days at \$75 a day, while this bill is for only 230 days at \$144 a day."

"Is that so?" said the Mayor. "Well, I will take it and look at it, and probably the best way will be for me to get the advice of the Corporation Counsel about this matter so that it may be settled once for all in the minds of everybody whether you or the Mayor are in any way liable for the audit and payment of these bills."

Among the papers annexed to the warrant as it came from the Comptroller's office was one making a comparison between the Cohalan and the Cohen claims, showing the Cohen claim to be at double the rate of the Cohalan claim. This comparison, addressed to Albert E. Hadlock, chief of the division of law and adjustment, and signed by James J. Deegan of the Comptroller's office, says in part:

The service of Mr. William M. Cohen began February 4, 1908, and ended April 21, 1910, the elapsed time being 412 days, during which period, according to the statement made by Mr. Deegan, the claimant devoted 230 days to the consideration of the matters for which he had been employed, or a pro rata charge of \$144 per day.

In the Cohalan claim when a flat rate of \$10 per day was charged, the adjustment was at a rate of \$81.25 a day, including disbursements. Computing Mr. Cohen's compensation for the 230 days at \$144 per day it would amount to \$33,120, and at the rate of \$81.25 it would amount to \$18,687.50.

The service of Mr. D. F. Cohalan began February 6, 1907, and ended April 21, 1909, the elapsed time being 505 days, during which period, according to the computation of John S. Crosby, the claimant devoted 60 days to the consideration of the matters for which he had been employed, and computed his claim on a pro rata basis would amount to \$121.32 per day, but computed on the amount as adjusted, it would be a pro rata payment of \$73.51 per day.

If the claim of W. M. Cohen be adjusted on the basis of payment as demanded by Daniel F. Cohalan, there would be due to him 230 days at the rate of \$81.25 a day, or \$18,687.50, and if the claim of William M. Cohen be adjusted on the same pro rata basis as with the Cohalan claim, a daily paid rate would be due him 230 days at the rate of \$73.51 per day, or a total of \$16,747.30.

Comptroller Prendergast issued last night a reply to the City Hall statement. He said in part:

"There is no question in any one's mind as to the results secured from Judge Cohen's services. A settlement involving \$700,000 has been made with the city. It was clearly shown in the report which should have formed part of the warrant, but which was not discovered by the faithful Curtin, that the amount secured in April over the last year that it had been possible to get from the lightening companies last year was \$900,000."

In estimating the value of Judge Cohen's services I freely state that I did not regard them from the viewpoint of a per diem service, but almost entirely from the magnitude of the interests involved and the amounts recovered.

"The Mayor's statement again raises the question as to what service Mr. Cohalan really rendered. The tangible amount paid in to the city as a result of his work is so trifling as almost to suggest that his services were of no value whatever. What the per diem allowance represented in the adjustment of Mr. Cohalan's claim had to do with the settlement made with Judge Cohen I cannot understand."

"Before deciding that \$35,000 should be the allowance to Judge Cohen I consulted with the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel. The Mayor at this meeting told me that any settlement agreed upon by the Corporation Counsel and myself would be satisfactory to him. It was after this interview with the Mayor that I again consulted with Mr. Watson, and we both were of the opinion and so agreed that the allowance was entirely proper and should be satisfactory to the city."

"Before this claim was handed to the auditing department for payment I gave the press a full explanation of it. My intention to make the payment was published, and facts were not suppressed as in the Cohalan case."

COURT RAISES WAGES.

Yonkers Trolley Men Get What They Asked For When They Struck.

WHITE PLAINS, June 29.—By a decision of Justice Keogh filed to-day the wages of the 300 motormen and conductors of the Yonkers trolley road, who struck eight days ago, are increased two cents an hour. This means that the one year men will receive 23 cents an hour and those who have been in the employ of the company for a longer period will get 26 cents.

The employees of the Mount Vernon and New Rochelle lines have been anxiously awaiting the decision, and it is said that they will now ask for a similar increase, holding that the one rate of wages governs the entire system, which is controlled by the Third Avenue Railroad Company and is now in the hands of receivers.

GAYNOR APPOINTS 6 JUDGES.

Prof. Russell Chief in Special Sessions—McAdoo a Magistrate.

Mayor Gaynor, under the power conferred upon him by the passage of the inferior courts bill by the Legislature, has appointed three additional Justices of the Court of Special Sessions and three new Magistrates. They are:

Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell, Chief Justice of the Court of Special Sessions.

Joseph F. Moss, Justice, Court of Special Sessions.

Arthur C. Salmon, Justice, Court of Special Sessions.

William McAdoo, Chief Magistrate, Manhattan and The Bronx.

Daniel F. Murphy, Magistrate, Manhattan.

Otto Kemper, Chief Magistrate of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

Prof. Russell has been for several years a member of the faculty of the New York University Law School. He is a graduate of Yale and resides in Brooklyn.

Magistrate Joseph F. Moss, who is promoted to the Court of Special Sessions, was appointed as a Magistrate in 1904 to fill an unexpired term. He was reappointed in 1905 for a full term of ten years. Two years ago he also served seven months as an emergency Judge in the Court of Special Sessions when the calendar was overcrowded.

Mr. McAdoo served one term in the New Jersey Assembly, four terms in Congress, was Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland and Police Commissioner under Mayor McClellan.

Otto Kemper resides in Brooklyn. He is an independent in municipal politics. He has been a strong supporter of the present Mayor for more than twenty-five years.

Arthur C. Salmon is a graduate of Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn. He spent two years studying in Europe. He served as Assistant Corporation Counsel in Brooklyn several years ago.

Daniel F. Murphy was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1899. He was Assistant District Attorney under Jerome for four years.

NORTH DAKOTA PRIMARIES.

Insurgents and Regulars Apparently Break Even—Asker for Governor.

BISMARCK, N. D., June 29.—Returns of the North Dakota primaries up to midnight show McCumber, regular, and Gronna, insurgent, named for the Senate, with Hanna, regular, and Helgeson, insurgent, named for Congress.

A. A. Asker of Fargo probably received the nomination for Governor.

TEFFT, WELLS CO.

Committee Decides to Liquidate Before Reorganizing.

The advisory committee which was appointed to look after the affairs of the Tefft, Wells & Co. has decided to liquidate. This action follows the withdrawal from the firm of George C. Clarke, the president, and J. N. Beach, the vice-president, and a few smaller interests. A plan of reorganization without liquidation was considered at first by the committee, but yesterday William B. Ellison, counsel for the firm, announced that there would be a liquidation to give stockholders a chance to take cash for their holdings or come in under the new scheme.

"There is absolutely no question about the complete solvency of the concern," said Mr. Ellison. "It was felt by the committee that the sure way to value the stock in trade holdings was to liquidate rather than to estimate the value before liquidation."

On May 1, when the reorganization was first considered, there was on the books of the concern \$1,700,000 worth of stock in trade, and \$500,000 worth had been purchased in addition. Of this \$700,000 worth remains, and on it bids are being received from large houses, including the Cluffin interests. The whole stock in trade is to be converted into cash.

AFTER COMMUNICATION SCALPERS.

New York Central Begins Proceedings Against Half a Hundred of Them.

WHITE PLAINS, June 29.—The New York Central Railroad Company to-day began proceedings against persons along its lines who carry on the business of hiring out communication tickets. The company served about fifty of them with orders to appear in the Supreme Court within twenty days to show why injunctions should not be issued to restrain the practice.

Many of those who were served were hotel proprietors and bar-tenders near the company's stations who have been buying communication tickets and hiring them out to the public at prices in advance of the communication rates. The practice is in violation of law. The evidence was obtained by railroad detectives, who set forth in affidavits that they have been riding on hired tickets.

It is said that the company has been losing several thousands of dollars a month through the operations of the scalpers.

BOY ROBBERS FELL A WOMAN.

Spring From Bushes and Hit Her With Limb of a Tree—Four Caught.

Mrs. Leah Tobias, a widow, of 2880 Bailey avenue, The Bronx, returning to her home along Bailey avenue yesterday afternoon, heard a noise in the bushes that edge the sidewalk at Kingsbridge road. She turned half around to see what made it.

As she did so five small boys jumped out of cover and one of them hit her on the head with the limb of a tree. She fell screaming and her pocketbook was snatched from her hands. Joseph Mayes of 2875 Bailey avenue, who was coming up behind the woman, caught two of the boys. Policeman O'Brien caught two more a couple of blocks down the line, but the one to whom the pocketbook had been handed in the flight scrambled up the hill above Kingsbridge road and disappeared in the bushes.

At the Kingsbridge police station four-year-old Thomas Connolly of 221 Second avenue admitted that he had struck Mrs. Tobias with the limb. John de Rosa, 13 years old, of 328 East 126th street, confessed to snatching the pocketbook. A boy named Schwan, 13 years old, of 168 East 127th street, was locked up as an accomplice. The woman was not badly hurt.

The other two prisoners, Alfred Kielwasser, 14 years old, of 2365 Second avenue, and Richard Schwartz, 13 years old, of 168 East 127th street, were locked up as accomplices. The woman was not badly hurt.

Yes, you can see FIRETRACKERS for the 4th of July, but you can see DEWEY'S WINES ON GRAPE JUICE—Ad.

SHOT SINGER AS SHE SLEPT.

CONDUCTOR ORBIST MURDERS GERMAN PRIMA DONNA.

Three Bullets Then to End His Own Life—Noted Musical Authority Was Crazy by Jealousy—Woman Threw Him Aside for Young Tenor of Stuttgart.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, June 29.—Anna Sutter, a leading singer of the Royal Opera Company at Stuttgart, was murdered to-day by Aloys Orbiat, formerly a conductor of the Opera and a musician of considerable distinction. Orbiat, after killing the woman, immediately shot himself dead.

Orbiat was a married man but was separated from his wife, who was also a noted singer. He had been persecuting Fraulein Sutter for some time with his attentions. The murder seems to have been committed in a fit of jealousy.

Orbiat visited Fraulein Sutter's flat at 10 o'clock this morning carrying a large bouquet. A maid servant told him that her mistress was in bed and could not see him. Orbiat replied that he could not wait and must see Fraulein Sutter at once. He pushed the girl aside and went to the bedroom.

Fraulein Sutter was asleep. Orbiat did not awaken her. He fired almost instantly two shots from a revolver at her, the bullets penetrating her breast. The woman gave a scream, half rose, and then sank back on her pillow, dead. Orbiat then fired three shots into his own chest and died instantly. A second loaded revolver was found in one of his pockets.

Fraulein Sutter is variously described as being between 35 and 41 years old. She was born in Switzerland. She was a great popular favorite. She had an extraordinarily varied repertoire, and was otherwise accomplished. Her male admirers were many. She was not married, but was the mother of two children, who usually accompanied her on the streets.

Orbiat was 42 years old. He was appointed chief conductor in 1885, and soon became enamored of Fraulein Sutter, who apparently did not discourage him. When he left Stuttgart three years ago he obtained Fraulein Sutter's promise to marry him if he were able to divorce his wife.

He returned to Stuttgart last September, having in the meantime obtained a divorce, and demanded the fulfillment of the promise. It is stated that Fraulein Sutter had found a more attractive lover in a young opera tenor, and that she resented Orbiat, whose desire for her was thereby inflamed. His unbecoming attentions became publicly notorious.

Finally jealousy and despair impelled him to the murder and suicide. He had resigned his conductorship to become a musical critic for a local newspaper. He had a great musical reputation and was probably the greatest German authority on historical musical instruments. He was chairman of the committee that is editing Faust's works.

Dr. Aloys Orbiat was conductor of the orchestra at the Royal Württemberg Opera House in Stuttgart, a custodian of the Last Home at Weimar and a well known composer, besides being an investigator in the field of antique music. He was born on March 30, 1867, at San Remo. His father was "Casper Orbiat" and came of a family that had lived for more than 600 years in the neighborhood of Zurich. His mother, Alice Grant Duff, was a native of Scotland.

Aloys Orbiat's wife was passed in Switzerland, but in 1875 he moved to Weimar, where he attended the preparatory school and studied music in the Grand Ducal Conservatory. He went to Berlin in 1892 and three years later was called to be conductor at the Stadt Theatre in Rostock. Later he moved on to Bremen and Augsburg in the same capacity. In 1895 he went to Stuttgart and remained there as conductor at the Royal Opera House for five years. He also conducted symphony concerts during this period, but in 1901 gave up his regular duties as a conductor. For two years he remained at Weimar studying and composing.

The beginning of the season 1907 found Orbiat, who had made a reputation for himself by this time, once more in control of the orchestra at the Royal Opera House in Stuttgart.

His brother is the well known Munich sculptor Herman Orbiat, and both were the possessors of estates in Scotland.

On April 5, 1893, he was married to Hildegard Jenicke, an honorary member of the company at the Court Theatre in Weimar. She was the daughter of an evangelical clergyman and was born in 1856 in Ottern, near Weimar. She has continued to reside in Weimar, although her husband made his home in Stuttgart after 1907.

Anna Sutter attracted attention by her costume when she created the rôle of Semele when the opera was first sung in Stuttgart during the winter of 1908 and 1907. She was younger than any other 8 years who had appeared in the part except Lotti Sparrow, who sang the rôle in Munich, and the boldness of her costume set off to a remarkable degree her youthful beauty.

MARRIES THE GIRL HE SAVED.

A Romance That Began With the Loss of the Steamer Frontenac in Cayuga Lake.

ITHACA, June 29.—A romance dating back to the time the ill-fated lake steamer Frontenac of the Brown Transportation Company was burned on Cayuga Lake three years ago this coming summer led to the marriage in New York city on June 29 of Harrison Dennison to Miss Muriel Josephine Brown, whose life he saved when the Frontenac was burned.

Announcements of the marriage were received here to-day by friends of Mrs. E. Langdon Harrison, the mother of a bride.

Mr. Dennison and Miss Brown were passengers aboard the Frontenac leaving Sheldrake. Off Cayuga's Point the steamer caught fire, and although she was hurriedly beached eight lives were lost. Mr. Dennison picked up Miss Brown and swam ashore with her, saving her life, while women with whom she had been standing were drowned.

Mr. Dennison is a native of Ithaca, N. Y., and is now a resident of New York city. He is a graduate of the University of the South and is now a resident of New York city.

Miss Brown is a native of Ithaca, N. Y., and is now a resident of New York city. She is a graduate of the University of the South and is now a resident of New York city.

The marriage was celebrated at the residence of Mrs. E. Langdon Harrison, the mother of a bride.

The wedding was a simple affair, and was celebrated at the residence of Mrs. E. Langdon Harrison, the mother of a bride.

The wedding was a simple affair, and was celebrated at the residence of Mrs. E. Langdon Harrison, the mother of a bride.

The wedding was a simple affair, and was celebrated at the residence of Mrs. E. Langdon Harrison, the mother of a bride.

The wedding was a simple affair, and was celebrated at the residence of Mrs. E. Langdon Harrison, the mother of a bride.

The wedding was a simple affair, and was celebrated at the residence of Mrs. E. Langdon Harrison, the mother of a bride.

BIGGEST WARSHIP FOR CHILE.

Highest Speed and Biggest Guns Also for \$2,000,000 Dreadnought.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 29.—Chile has commissioned Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. to lay down forthwith the world's record battleship.

The vessel will be of 32,000 tons and will have a speed equal to or exceeding the fastest warship afloat. Her guns will fire shells as heavy as the 110 ton guns of thirty years ago, but will have far greater range and penetration.

The ship will cost \$15,000,000. It is assumed she will be completed before the 32,000 ton ships projected by the United States.

GIRLS TO SING IN HOSPITALS.

On July 4—Mrs. Rice Appeals for Money to Buy Decorations.

City Superintendent Maxwell has made arrangements for delegations of girl pupils from the public schools to sing patriotic songs in several hospitals on the morning of the Fourth of July.